

THE DISTINCTION THAT IS GIVEN EASTER DAY.

Some Customs by Which It Is Observed—Why the Egg Is Symbolical of the Occasion—Legends and Superstitions Connected With It.

ASTER Sunday, which for centuries has been observed only by certain churches, is now almost universally kept as a day of days, all evangelists churches symbolizing it as the anniversary commemorative of the resurrection of Christ, a festival which in the early Christian era was distinguished as the Sunday of Joy, and which Gregory Nazianzen 1,000 years ago called the "Queen day of days, that exceeds all others as far as the sun exceeds the other stars, and which is still known in the east as the 'bright day.'"

Another typical name for Easter is the "Holiday of Hope." There is a wonderful charm and fascination in this queen festival of the year, which dominates the whole world with its wonderful lessons of returning life. Not only is the deep religious significance of the occasion illustrated in the most attractive and beautiful form as a lesson to the eye, and through that to the heart, but the joyful features of Easter, the upspringing of hope and the miracle of returning life, inspire a condition of joy and happiness in the lives of young and old, and the most insensible object becomes a part of the carnival of joy.

Easter was not kept as a festival until the fifth or sixth century, but previous to that the question of establishing it as a feast day came before the council of Nice, when it was decided authoritatively that Easter was henceforth to be the Sunday following the 14th day of the calendar moon which happened upon or next after the 21st of March, so that if this 14th day be a Sunday, Easter was not to be on that date but on the next following Sunday. Easter day, therefore, may be any day within five weeks inclusive of March 22 and April 25. It cannot happen earlier nor later than those two dates. In 1883, Easter occurred on March 25, and again in 1894, which will be twice in the present century. In 1951 it will occur again on March 25.

If we often been asked why an egg is the symbol of Easter. The use of eggs for Easter can be traced to the theology and philosophy of Egyptians, Persians, Gauls, Greeks and Romans, among all of whom an egg was a symbol of the universe, the work of the Supreme Divinity. The Persians gave presents of eggs at the feast of the vernal equinox—in honor of the renewal of all things. The Jews adapted it to suit the circumstances of their history as a type of their departure from Egypt, and it was used in the feast of the pass-over as part of the furnishing of the table with the Paschal lamb. The early Druids also used the egg in their ceremonies.

The custom of coloring Easter eggs seems to be as old as the use of the egg as a symbol. In Germany sometimes instead of eggs at Easter, a curious print illustrative of their use is presented. An Easter custom brought from Mesopotamia is that of egg-rolling or egg-pitting. The manner on this point is to strike the eggs one against the other, until one is broken, which is the spoil of the owner of the egg which remains whole. Another egg is then pitted against the winning one, and so on until the last one is victorious.

Every year at Washington the children of all classes of people meet in the grounds of the White House, and with the President and his family looking on, and great crowds of spectators in attendance, proceed to roll eggs of all the colors known to humanity, and in such quantities that it would seem as if the hens of all the world had contributed. It is one of the sights of Washington on Easter Monday. In this country eggs of all colors are used for the rolling sport, but in Mesopotamia they are red only, in remembrance of the crucifixion.

In France it was once customary at the approach of Easter to seek the largest eggs as a tribute to the king, and when the Easter high mass was finished in the chapel of the Louvre, to take them into the royal presence, handsomely gilded and carried in pyramids. Then the chaplain blessed them, after which they were distributed to the people.

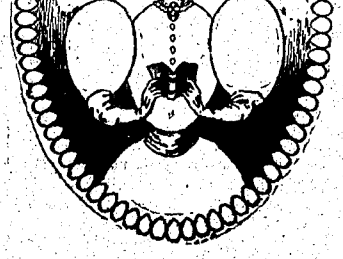
Easter Superstitions. There are many superstitions connected with Easter Sunday which are significant of the season, and are almost as imperative as laws. One of these is the necessity of having one's head washed on this day in order to insure happiness for the coming year. Hence the Easter bonnet. Another one is that on that day the sun dances. This is an old legend, and the lines from Sir John Suckling are well known:

"But oh, she dances such a way— No sun upon an Easter day."

It is also claimed in heathen countries, where the superstition originated, that the lambs frisk and dance in the light of the rising sun on Ostro, the name of a heathen divinity who was also represented as dancing and who gave to our Easter its name.

The Easter Rabbit. The rabbits enter largely into Easter amusements, especially among the Germans, who hide eggs in nests for the children to find, attributing the deed to the Easter rabbit.

Eggs—actly the Easter Style.



# Crawford's Avalanche

O PALMER.

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## AN EASTER DAY.

Should it be a song or sonnet? Should it be something gay? Bess has got a stunning bonnet. She will wear it on Easter day. I can see her in my fancy As she marches up the aisle, With a nameless pecuniary In the sunshine of her smile.

She's the loveliest of lassies Ever winged a Cupid dart; Every gallant when she passes Will have failure of the heart. Every belle—my word upon it—Will with jealous growl growl, When sweet Bessie in her bonnet Trends the aisle on Easter Day.

I would give a feudal castle (All my castles are in Spain) And the wealth of lord and tressal (All my wealth is in my brain) If I might—no think upon it—Fairly take my breath away! March with Bessie and her bonnet Up the aisle on Easter Day.

HER robes were certainly very ragged; no one could dispute that. Her toes were rebellious and objected to staying in her boots. 'Lisbeth looked at them despairingly. She was only nine, yet she could reason. "If I was as cold as my feet are," she mused, "and had any place to go, I just wouldn't stay out in the cold."

Nearly all that day she had wandered up and down the city street looking for a home. Her father had left her three days before on a drunken spree, with no place in particular to stay. During those three days she had eaten nothing but a piece of bread an old Irish woman had given her. Suddenly she made up her mind she would go up where the rich people lived and see if they didn't want a little girl. "So much money to spare," said the little "homebody" surely take me." Poor little trusting soul!

She turned her steps and went toward the west. The short winter twilight had already commenced to deepen as she climbed a flight of long stone steps and timidly rang the bell. How warm it looked inside, she thought. A servant came to the door and regarded the ragged mite before her curiously. "What do you wish for?" she asked, not unkindly.

"Please, marm, a home," said 'Lisbeth. The girl laughed. "There is none here for you," she answered, and closed the door.

'Lisbeth sank down on the doorstep, stunned and sobbing. The door behind her opened softly once more, and a little boy looked out. He had heard the servant's description of the little waif, and his childish heart was touched.

"I've brought you some," he said, putting into her hands a basket filled with hastily snatched goodies from the dining room. "Eat it quick, before Nurse finds me! No, wait a minute, and I'll get you a present." And he ran into the house. His little heart was filled with pity for this poor little girl whose mamma was dead, and whose papa was drunk most always. He came back in a moment and pressed a flower pot into 'Lisbeth's hands.

"Keep it where it's warm and sunny," he said hurriedly. "By and by it'll be pretty. It's an Easter lily. I must go now. Nurse is calling me. Good-by, little girl!"

He stooped and touched his childish lips to hers, then shut the door, leaving 'Lisbeth alone once more, this time thoroughly dazed. No one had ever kissed her since her mother died, and the unfamiliar

## MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

### FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Fred H. Ball, of Grand Rapids, in Trouble—South Haven Clergyman Makes a Star Play—Five-Year-Old Musical Prodigy.

The application of Attorney General Maynard for the appointment of a receiver for the Michigan business of the Granite State Provident Association of New Hampshire has been granted, the court appointing as such receiver Henry Humphrey, of Relding, ex-State accountant, who has for a number of weeks been at Manchester going over the books of the association, feeling that the general receiver, recently appointed by the Supreme Court of New Hampshire would doubtless decline to respect the order of the court of another State, Judge Person, of Lansing, declined to enter an order directing the latter to turn over the Michigan assets to Receiver Humphrey. The judge interprets the Michigan law under which the association did business as operating in case of the appointment of a receiver as a transfer of such assets, the latter not being subject to the disposal of the New Hampshire receiver for the reason that the Michigan stockholders are given the first lien thereon. It is altogether probable that this provision of the law may be tested in this case.

Grand Rapids Man Goes Wrong. Fred H. Ball, secretary and treasurer of the Ball-Barnhart-Putnam Wholesale Grocery Company, Grand Rapids, resigned and left the city immediately. An investigation of his books shows a shortage of between \$4,000 and \$5,000, and in addition he is \$800 short as treasurer of the Wholesale Sugar Dealers Association. Ball is prominent in social circles and has been looked upon as one of the brightest and most promising young business men in the city. His father, O. A. Ball, is at the head of the company, is president of the City Council and prominently mentioned as a candidate for Mayor. He has a charming wife, daughter of Captain Perkins, of Houghton, and a little daughter. It is supposed the shortage is the result of a deal in sugar.

Balks a Revenue Officer. Deputy Revenue Collector Patrick Barrett, of Ionia, recently seized a barrel of brandy upon which the tax had not been paid at South Haven, Berrien County, and went there to sell it at auction. He was all ready to describe the splendid qualities of the brandy and invite him by Rev. Mr. Strickland to sell the liquor at his peril. Berrien County is dry under the local option law and the preacher threatened him with prosecution under the State law for selling liquor.

Peter Rinehart's Bitter Fate. Another misfortune came upon Peter Rinehart, of Benton Harbor, Saturday. During the winter five of his children died from diphtheria, and the remaining one, a young woman, was left speechless by the disease. Rinehart's house was destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The daughter, who had been suffering from diphtheria and is confined to her bed, was removed with great difficulty. Besides all these misfortunes Rinehart has been impoverished by other woes and sickness.

Detroit Tot Composes Music. Michel Lemkie, the 5-year-old daughter of Deputy County Clerk A. Lemkie, of Detroit, has kept the family awake for some time by working out a musical idea on her elder sister's piano before breakfast. Several months ago her sister's music teacher heard the little girl playing over her composition and at once wrote the melody and declared it a charming and original two-step. The piece has been published.

Short State Items. Miners at Windroth, who went out rather than work ten hours a day, have adjusted the matter and returned to work.

The First National Bank of Chicago purchased \$22,400 worth of court house and jail bonds from Mountain at a premium of \$1,200, over twelve bidders.

The wheels of justice in the Circuit Court at Kalamazoo stopped for Friday morning for a couple of hours while the jury went on strike. The trouble arose over the refusal of County Clerk Forbes to pay a portion of the jurors for days on which they had been excused. At the end of two hours the vigorous arguments of the judge and other officials prevailed, and the jury consented to accept the pay check as they were and court was resumed.

Joseph Albert Vinson, of Port Huron, a convict in the Michigan State Prison, has made a second written statement to the prison chaplain confessing to six murders. Vinson has served time in Ohio and Michigan prisons, and if his confession is substantiated, his criminal record is appalling.

The assignee of the bank at Mecosta which collapsed last fall with liabilities of about \$13,000, is authority for the statement that the assets have dwindled away until it is doubtful if more than the expense of winding up the bank's affairs can be paid. Most of the paper is alleged to be worthless, and the reality is said to be of such character that very little, if anything, can be realized.

A fire which nearly wiped out the business portion of Berrien Springs occurred Sunday morning. Seven buildings, including the postoffice and stores, were burned. The loss is \$25,000; insurance, \$1,000, carried by Frank Ture on one building. The owners of the buildings and stock are N. J. Davis, Jacob Lane, A. D. Stowe, Zerry & Son, D. H. Morgan and Frank Ture. The fire was started by the explosion of a lamp in one of the stores.

John McMahon, farmer living near Mosherville, has received a letter stating that his brother, Timothy, died in Australia, leaving \$500,000,000 to his brothers, John and Michael, and to his sister, who resides near Hanover. The McMahons are now in straitened circumstances. John left Ireland sixty years ago, and nothing was heard from him till news of his death came.

The remains of a mastodon were unearthed in Lake township, Calhoun County, recently. They consisted of three teeth, jawbones and a shoulder blade. One of the teeth weighed fourteen pounds.

Maple Rapids now has a brass band with twelve hornblowers.

An effort is being made at Cadillac to organize a Young Men's Christian Association.

Fred W. Gott was commissioned postmaster at Woods Corners and Charles A. Olin at Aumsa.

W. C. Garner has been appointed postmaster at Hazelton, Shiawassee County, vice James Fleming, removed.

The erection of a new brick school building to cost not less than \$15,000 is in contemplation at Manistiquette.

The question of municipal ownership of electric lighting systems will be voted upon soon by the citizens of Gladstone.

Marlette's new \$12,000 school house is completed, and the people of the town are very proud of the handsome structure.

North Branch has a business men's association to look out for the interests of the town, and a boom may now be expected.

The management of the Calhoun County Agricultural Society announce an old-fashioned barbecue as a feature of their annual fair this season.

The name of the postoffice at Superior, Chippewa County, has been changed to Eimley. Robert H. Brooks has been commissioned postmaster.

Grand Haven is to have a broom factory, which will begin operations as soon as the machinery can be installed in the building leased for the purpose.

The people of Portland will all take to the woods on June 5—that is, all those who love peace and quiet. A band tournament will be held there that day.

Arrangements are being made at Jackson for the meeting of the grand council of the Royal Arcanum of Michigan, to be held in that city April 20 and 21.

It is probable that Ironwood will soon have a first-class opera house, it being the intention of the owner of the old Alhambra theater in that city to remodel the building.

A good indication that times are improving at Iron Mountain is the fact that vacant houses are very scarce, while there is not a business stand in the city which is not occupied.

During a drunken row at a dance at Fulton, a small mining town in southern Keweenaw County, Jacob Pollan was stabbed to death. Several arrests of suspected parties have been made.

There is talk at St. Joseph of emulating the example of the neighboring city, Benton Harbor, in reducing the salaries of all city officials about 20 per cent, in order to cut down expenses.

Miss Fannie H. Brown, of Fulton, Gratiot County, has obtained a verdict of \$516 against the township of Lebanon because of injuries sustained by reason of the failure of the township to properly maintain a public highway.

The Pontiac, Oxford and Northern Railroad depot at Inlay City was broken into Sunday night by thieves. They effected an entrance by breaking in the office window. They secured about \$6 in money, two shotguns and the contents of one trunk.

After allowing residents to wade through snowdrifts all winter going to and from their business, the street car company at Escanaba has started its cars again, and will run them until the snows of next winter make walking bad, when they will take another four months' rest.

The military company recently organized at Iron Mountain and mustered into the State service as Company E, Fifth Regiment, has been named the Truettell Rifles, in honor of the present Mayor of Iron Mountain, who has contributed to the success of the organization in many ways. The company is now talking of building an armory.

The Benton Harbor City Council has found the financial condition of the city's treasury too much strained, so much so that the city debt is increasing each year. The Mayor introduced a resolution, which passed by a large majority, to cut the salaries of every officer, from Mayor to extra day hands. The cut averages about 20 per cent and amounts to several hundred dollars.

There is what is thought to be a genuine case of hydrophobia at Pearson, Montcalm County. Last August a 13-year-old man at D. J. Anders was bitten by a dog, but felt no inconvenience from the wound at the time. On the 9th of this month, however, he was taken with all the symptoms of the terrible disease, and the physician attending him thinks there is little hope of his recovery, although he has been treated by the Pasteur process.

Some time ago a new telephone company was started at Escanaba, and as the rates were about half those of the Bell corporation, and the citizens were tired of the service the latter was giving, everyone threw out the old phones and subscribed to the new company. Now, the Bell, after several months, is trying to re-establish an exchange, but the people are satisfied with their present service, and it is not probable that many of them will be induced to buy back their old phones offered by the Bell company.

Rev. J. M. Patterson preached in the Westminster Presbyterian Church at Detroit on divorce. From 1867 to 1888, he said, Michigan had granted one divorce to every twelve marriages, but Wayne County had made a much more remarkable record. Chicago and San Francisco weren't it with Detroit. From Jan. 1 to March 18, the Wayne Circuit Court had granted sixty-seven divorces, and the county clerk had issued 422 marriage licenses. This was an average of one divorce to six marriages. In San Francisco the average was one to seven, and in Cook County one to thirteen, or to 1,428 in Norway, and one to 9,322 in Ireland.

Mr. Patterson found that some of the reasons for prevalence of "free love" ideas were prevalence of marriage, hasty and clandestine marriages and the growing independence of women; but the supreme reason, in his estimation, were the ease with which divorces could be secured, and the permission to marry after being divorced.

A meeting of the Van Buren township board, Wayne County, is to be held in the near future to consider the granting of a franchise for an electric railway running through the township from Ann Arbor to Detroit, via Ypsilanti. It is understood that the franchise will be granted.

A number of Muskegon young ladies have organized a society for the purpose of elevating the morals and manners of the young men they associate with. The members pledge themselves not to acknowledge the acquaintance of any young fellow who uses tobacco, cigarettes, liquor or profanity.

## CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.	
County Clerk	Wm. S. Chisholm
Register	James W. Hartwick
Treasurer	John Hanna
Prosecuting Attorney	Wm. Woodhouse
Judge of Probate	O. Palmer
County Surveyor	Wm. Blahaska

SUPERVISORS.	
Greene Township	Thos. Wakely
South Branch	Hubbard
Beaver Creek	Washington Edwards
Maple Forest	Geo. W. Hoyt
Grayling	Geo. W. Jones
Franklin	Y. Higgins
Maple	Y. Higgins
Center Field	J. B. Carter

SOCIETY MEETINGS.	
M. M. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:15 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:15 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.	

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Mosser, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.	
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DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Mosser, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.	
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METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.	
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ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Webley, Regular services the last Sunday in each month.	
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GRAYLING LODGE, No. 358, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.	
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MARTIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.	
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WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.	
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GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 124, meets every third Tuesday in each month.	
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GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 127, meets every Tuesday evening.	
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CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 122, meets every Saturday evening.	
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GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STARS, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon.	
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COURT GRAYLING, I. O. E., No. 780—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.	
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GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.	
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LEBANON CAMP, No. 21, W. O. W.—Meets in regular session every Monday evening.	
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HARRY EVANS, Clerk.	
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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.	
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JOHN STALEY, C. C. TRENCH.	
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GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK, GRAYLING, MICH.	
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GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.	
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## GOWNS AND GOWNING

### WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Proves Restful to Wearied Woman-kind.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.  
New York correspondence.

More than half of the items of interest that the spring fashions display for dressmakers concern coat bodies, so women should not tire of hearing about them. Fashion has reduced itself to a coat of another color and refused to do more. All tailormade gowns are being modeled with coats, though, truth to tell, most of them have silk bodices to go beneath, summer gowns are being made with lace coats over fronts and foundations of silk and little coats of chiffon and of net so dainty that they would seem too frail to survive more than one wear are really planned for being adjusted over varying waists. If your bodice is a coat in no other way, at least it will have a little pair of tails, perhaps no more than the extension below the waist of the back breadth of the bodice, or there will be something in the way of hip pieces set on at the sides. Perhaps coat edges will be simulated by braid above the waist, or, just because the skirts of the bodice that were carefully hidden under the dress skirt last year are allowed to show below the belt this season, you say it's a coat, and fashion backs up the statement.

But there's no need of doing the trick on the whole-effect-at-small-outlay principle. There are a plenty of ways to make the bodice unmistakably a coat, and a handsome model of this kind is shown above. It is in Louis XV. style, but that signifies little to most of us. What is more to the point is the material of it. That was royal blue cloth encrusted with lace applique.

crepon, though the latter may be of the bengaline if that is preferred. It was all very well a little while ago, with the frosts of winter still on our enthusiasm, to say that the fanciful little-fool-capes of last season would not reappear, but behold! here they are, looking prettier than they ever did before. They are seen in gleaming multi-colored silken, shawl-cloaked at the edges with close cut nets and chiffons, gleaming with beads overlaid with lace, all waves and curves of fullness, jauntily tipping up at the shoulders, closely swathed at the throat with unexpected elongations into elusive ends—well, who said give them up? Never! Any one may encourage this change of mind with a clear conscience because these same capes, though expensive enough as they stand in the shops, are easily made up at home, serve as a vehicle for clearing off lots of little bits, and make a very pretty part of a costume. The new spring gown that is only a simple little affair, which after its freshness is off will serve as nothing better than a common street dress, becomes quite a satisfactory bit of spring tribute, when some little light-hearted fancy cape is shouldered over it. So, too, the hastily arranged theater rig pays sufficient respect to occasion and escort, at least as you walk down the aisle, if you wear one of these dainty shoulder affairs and perhaps a wee hat to match.

Not less elaborate and dressy are some of the gowns for early spring that are trimmed in cape effect, the ornamentation in many cases taking only the shape of a cape, but supplying so much of the cape's protection against chilliness that the dress may be safely worn without an outside garment to conceal its beauties. A type of this sort is next pictured, its combination of cape and jacket effect being quite unique. The material is gray cloth.

The presence of handsome buttons on this rich bodice shows the way the wind blows. Buttons are still a feature on elegant gowns; indeed, unless buttons are made a feature they are likely not to appear at all and the gown fastens invisibly. The ruche about the neck, too, is another response to current demands. These neck fixings are becoming more and more pronounced. Capes and coats are made with wired battlements standing up to the ears, inside these battlements two or three rows of finely pleated mull are set, the mull, tulle or net standing well above the battlements. The face is literally shrouded about with these soft billows of ruffling. Stock and ribbon collars are generally mounted with frills of some kind, even if they do not extend all around them at the back. The long discarded white and yellow ruffling that comes by the yard appears again for this use. In some cases the frill is of material and color to match the ribbon of which the collar is made, but is faced with velvet on the side next the face, then the frill stands out flat, putting the face, so to speak, on

WITH COLLAR TO EAR TIPS.  
The deep godets in back were bordered with narrow lace insertion, and the fitted cloth vest had large revers of white faille and bands of the same in the waist, each fastened with large fancy buttons in different sizes. A profusion of lace applique showed on the sleeve puffs, and a white chiffon ruche and jabot finished the neck. With this came a plain skirt of grayish blue cloth.

A NEW REVER EFFECT.  
A platter. All sorts of variations are rung on this effect, and many of them are very becoming. But the close stock collar is no longer to be considered. Indeed, why should it be, when the required alteration is so easily made?

It is attention to just such little things as these collar tricks that makes a woman seem well dressed, and prompt copying can, in this instance, be ef-

fect at small outlay. Another method of attaining the concealment of the neck that is deemed essential by the wisest modelers. These are much worn, as may be judged from a glance at the remaining illustrations. In the first of these the collar is in one with an inconspicuous cape-like finish to the bodice. The stuff here is bronze-brown cloth, a narrow white satin vest showing in front. Each side of the vest has a tiny pocket, and the tops of both fronts and vest show brown silk embroidery. In the second model the collar is in one with odd revers, the stuff being old rose bengaline. The same fabric is gathered for the bodice, while on the revers it is richly embroidered with red and pink silk and spangles. Triangular pieces of garnet velvet appear on the shoulders, and stock collar and belt are white taffeta ribbon. Skirt and sleeves are garnet silk.



A BLEND OF CAPE AND JACKET.

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white satin being used for pointed vest and as facing to the ripple basque, revers and wired collar. Inside the latter there is a white satin collar, ending in a lace jabot, and the cape-like coverings to the sleeves are in two parts, one of lace, the other of cloth. All the edges are bordered with gold and steel galloon, and white satin bows are put on the cloth cape pieces.

Strap garnitures that make a great show of fastening parts of a dress together and that really have no purpose beyond that of ornamentation are still in vogue, but on them buckles have given way to buttons, and it is more often the plan to have the straps serve as fasteners. The final gown to receive the artist's attention is a compromise in this matter, the straps upon bodice being practicable, while on the skirt and sleeves they are solely for effect. The stuff from which they are made is tan cloth, the other goods being broad green satin. Panels of the latter appear on the skirt, and it gives the whole bodice, the collar and belt being from the cloth.

The blaze of color in spring and summer will rival the tulips. Hats, too, are almost garish in their abundance of bright hues. Turquoise blue promises to be the most popular summer color, but geranium scarlet and bright grass green are not far behind. That means that the brunettes will have the best of it, but they need not be overconfident, lest some sudden shift of favor turn the tide against them.

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Two Million Dollars Worth of Chestnuts Imported Annually—A Home-Made Clog Crusher—Brooder for Early Chickens—Profitable Cows.

**Chestnuts for Profit.**  
Upwards of \$2,000,000 worth of nuts, mostly chestnuts, are imported annually into the United States, yet chestnuts are selling at as much per bushel at this time as they did during the war. At present prices, there is no more inviting field in all horticulture than the growing of these improved chestnuts. At this time, when the prices of many farm products are verging on the cost of production, and some going far below it, improved chestnuts not only yield a large profit to the grower, but sometimes make returns that seem fabulous. A grove once planted is a source of great revenue for generations. I own a farm of 140 acres of land at Emille, Pa., and have nearly 1,000 grafted Paragon chestnut trees six years old on the farm; some of the trees bore from six to eight quarts of nuts per tree this fall; this grove of chestnuts will yield more revenue for the year 1899 than all the rest of the farm. It is to be remembered that large tracts of land suitable for this crop can be bought at \$5 to \$10 per acre. Much has been written on how to keep boys on the farm. The problem would be solved if the farm could be made profitable. With twenty acres of improved chestnut trees in bearing the strife among the boys would be, not who will go to the city, but who will stay on the farm.

**Cleanliness in Butter-Making.**  
We hear a great deal about the value of bacteria cultures. It is likely that some good will result from their introduction; there is danger, however, that in the attempt to produce the best result we overlook one of the oldest cultures in existence, the culture of cleanliness. We believe it was Wesley who said cleanliness was next to godliness, a motto believed by many good people to be found in the Bible, says the Creamery Gazette. It contains, in fact, a very strong element of Bible doctrine. There is no place, however, where cleanliness is so essential as in the dairy. From the brushing of the cow's udder until the tub is ready for shipment, cleanliness is of the utmost importance. Dirt on the outside of the tub, no matter how fine the butter may be, will seriously affect the price. Culture of cleanliness cannot be purchased in quantity. It can only be had by self-control, diligence, formation of the habit from childhood up, and an instinctive hatred of dirt, and all the better if the instinct is inherited. Let us get all the good possible out of cultures and starters and all that science can give us on that line, but do not forget the old and reliable culture of cleanliness.

**An Excellent Clog Crusher.**  
The illustration shows a home-made implement that will not only crush clogs, but will be found very serviceable in fitting any soil for planting, making the surface exceedingly fine and mellow. The importance of securing a fine seed-bed cannot be too strongly urged upon farmers, and this machine so finely supplements the



HOME-MADE CLOG CRUSHER.

work of the cultivator as to make it worth any one's while to spend the necessary time in making it. The cylinder can be large or small—the larger it is up to a certain point the easier will be the draft. Two disks are cut from planks, and triangular-shaped pieces firmly nailed to these, square joints split at the mill serve well for this purpose. Shafts are then added.

**Soil Moisture.**  
Prof. W. D. Gibbs, at the farmers' convention in Ohio, made the statement that it requires 1,200 tons of water to make an acre of corn. He urged the systematic saving of the natural moisture of the soil by eradication of the weeds. They act as so many pumps to bring the moisture to the surface and evaporate it. He showed that the natural moisture of the earth is easily exhausted by improper methods of cultivation; that frequent level and shallow cultivation furnishes a much at the surface; that while loose soil will hold in solution twice as much moisture as compact soil, yet if the entire soil surface be loose it will soon exhaust the subsoil of its moisture, because, being loose, it parts with moisture rapidly under the sun's rays, and, being loose, has not so great capillary power to bring the plant roots the moisture of the subsoil.

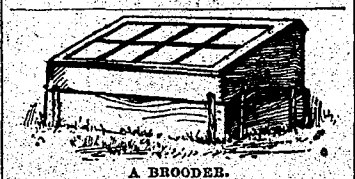
**Best Stock for Pears.**  
Pears are generally poorer growers than apples, and many varieties have to be double-worked in order to get a good tree. This is particularly true of some of the recent introductions of winter pears, Barry and B. S. Fox, for instance, which always have to be top-grafted. One of the best, if not the best, stocks for top-grafting is the Kieffer, but any strong, upright, vigorous sort will do. The Kieffer is a quick grower, hardy, and can be bought at a reasonable price. It is as easy to graft pears as apples, and any one can do it with a little study and practice.

**Protecting Fruit Trees.**  
Do not fool away your time making decoctions of paint, copperas or any similar compound. Weave together eight laths so they will be one-eighth of an inch apart and fasten them about the tree. This will afford protection from rabbits, borers, sheep, mice and sunscald, and will last a long time at a cost of a half-cent a year. I have used this protection for twelve years, and have not lost a single tree, says A. J. Phillips, secretary Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.

**Good for the Garden.**  
Don't make your onion-bed the same place you did last year, just because you have been making it always in that corner of the garden. Change them around; put your onions where you had

cabbage or tomatoes last year, and put peas and beans where you had parsnips and beets. A change of ground is good for vegetables, as a change of pasture is for sheep. All plants do not take the same nourishment from the soil. Hence, when one vegetable has exhausted such properties of the soil as it needs the ground is still rich in some other property that will produce a good crop of some other kind of plant. So we see the necessity of rotation of garden vegetables, and have seen its effects by trying it. Try for yourselves and be convinced, says the National Stockman.

**For Early Chickens.**  
It is not a difficult matter to hatch out chicks early with hens. It is a more difficult matter to make them live and grow when hatched in cold weather. They must stay under the hen almost constantly in order to keep warm, but after a few days the hen will not continually brood them, even if cold, and the chicks become chilled. The engraving shows a device for keeping the brood warm. It is a coop with glass top set on top of a pen filled with heating horse manure. It is, in fact, a coop on top of a hot bed. The bottom of the coop is of thin boards, so that sufficient warmth will get up into the coop to make it very comfortable. The hen and the chicks are placed inside and sand and chaff given to



A BROODER.

scratch in. A score of early chicks can thus be raised that will set to laying early in the fall.

**Cow Peas Plowed in Fall or Spring.**  
Experiments conducted at the Alabama station show that approximately six and one-half times more of nitrogen is found in the vines of cow peas in the fall than in those left over to the following spring. The reason of this is that the nitrogenous materials are lost by decomposition. The materials of a mineral character will be also lost from the leaves being blown or washed to other localities. The North Carolina station has gotten the best results from plowing under after the pea vines are ripe in the fall, following with wheat, and not allowing them to remain on the land until the next spring. Cow peas have somewhat more fertilizing properties than common clover.

**Comfort for Crows.**  
The simplest, cheapest and most effective remedy I know of is to feed them, says the New England Homestead. As soon as the corn is planted, scatter about two quarts of shelled corn thither over the whole piece, and this amount will be sufficient whether it is a half acre or ten. Every evening repeat the operation, taking one quart. Do not put up any scarecrows, twine or anything else to notify the crows that you have corn planted ready for them. The crows will not dig up the ground or pull up the younger sprouts if they can get it without this trouble. From a peck to a half-bushel will be sufficient to feed them until the crop is too large to pull.

**Thrifty Farming.**  
Farming ought to be done systematically, adopting those systems and plans which have proved the most successful in each individual case, says the Market Garden. Have a time and place for everything, and see that everything is kept in its place when not in actual use. And what must we do and have in order to make farming pay? First and foremost, we must give to the farm and the farm business our personal attention. We must have bone and muscle, a large amount of ambition, which needs to be put in constant use for about 318 days in a year, for without work on a farm nothing seems to do well.

**The Profitable Cows.**  
The difference between a cow that will produce 200 pounds of butter per year at 25 cents per pound, and one that will produce 300 pounds, is \$25. During ten years of the cow's life there is a difference in favor of the 300-pound cow of \$250. With twenty such cows there would be a credit in favor of the superior cows of \$5,000 and with forty, \$10,000 would be the amount your bank account would show over and above what it would with the cow that produced 200 pounds per year for ten years.

**Farming Not Hard Work.**  
Farmers are not an over-worked class. In fact, there is no class of laborers having work on hand at all times that are so little chained to the treadmill of labor as the farmers. Work well and hard they do—that is, the enterprising ones—yet there are snatches of time, leisure hours, stormy days, and, above all, winter evenings, which give leisure and the opportunity for reading far above that of any other class of laboring people, says the Maine Farmer.

**High Feeding of Stock.**  
Within certain limits, high feeding, and especially high nitrogenous feeding, does increase both the yield and the richness of the milk. But it is evident that when high feeding is pushed beyond a comparatively limited range, the tendency is to increase the weight of the animal; that is, to favor the development of the individual, rather than to enhance the activity of the functions connected with the reproductive system.

**Armenian Corn.**  
Armenian corn is one of the latest novelties in the grain line. Its value has yet to be proved for the conditions of this section.

**Perhaps It's as Well.**  
Hick—it would be a comforting thing if the dead could revisit the earth to tell us about the great beyond. Wicks—I don't know about that. Why, when a man returns from a few weeks in Europe he becomes a pestilential bore for years afterward. Could one return from heaven or the other place there would never be an end of his gab.

**Russia's Production of Wine.**  
Russia already ranks sixth among the wine-producing countries of the world, and will probably soon surpass Germany in this respect. In the province of Bessarabia alone there are 216,000 acres under vines, or nearly half the arable land.

## A KILLING MACHINE.

### LATEST INVENTION TO EXECUTE CRIMINALS.

The Victim's Neck Is Broken by a Downward Twisting Motion—Death Is Painless and It Does Not Mutilate the Subject.

**Wrings the Neck.**  
Gruesome in the extreme are the man-killing machines which the Ohio Legislature is being called upon to consider as substitutes for the gallows in the execution of criminals convicted of capital crimes. A couple of weeks ago the World described a steel mask designed to crush criminals' skulls, invented by an Ohio inventor, George Jeremias, a young Columbus tinsmith, has come forward with a death-dealing machine more horrible, if possible, than any of the others.

This new device is designed to break the neck of the murderer on much the same principle employed by a country housewife in wringing the neck of a chicken. It combines the main feature of the Spanish garrote, the gallows and the electric chair. The victim sits in a chair of the ordinary shape, but very heavy and strong. The body is tightly strapped, as in the electric chair, and the head is secured to the head clamp. Over the top of the head a heavy metal helmet is lowered, being adjusted so as to fit tightly. A wide strap is passed around the neck, securing it in position against the block.

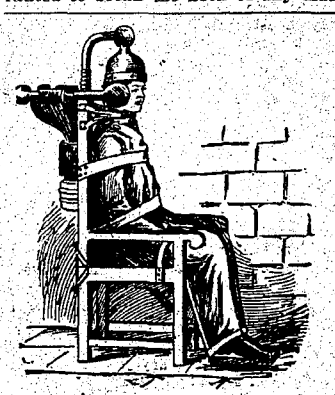
On the back of the chair is a drum in which a powerful spring is wound and set. The head clamp is not fixed to the chair, being free to move in upward, downward and spiral direc-



THE DEATH CHAIR AS A STRETCHER.

tions, under the impulse of the spring adding in the drum on the back of the chair. The spring is set free by a lever on the side of the chair.

At the moment set for the execution the spring is released and the projection, striking the protruding pin on the strap around the neck, imparts a violent, downward and rotary movement to the head. This force is warranted to break the neck of any man



OHIO'S NEW KILLING MACHINE.

not more powerful than an ox in a twinkling, causing practically instant death.

The death-chair is so constructed that it may be turned into a table. When the murderer's life is extinguished the back of the chair is lowered and the foot-rest raised so that the body is in a horizontal position for post-mortem treatment. The inventor claims many advantages for his device. By it, he says, the mishaps experienced and the pain and torture suffered from the present mode of executing criminals will be avoided, and the body may be delivered to the relatives of the de-

## EXTREMES IN HUMAN NATURE.

### Hasaan Ali, the Egyptian Giant, and Fritz Christian, the Swiss Dwarf.

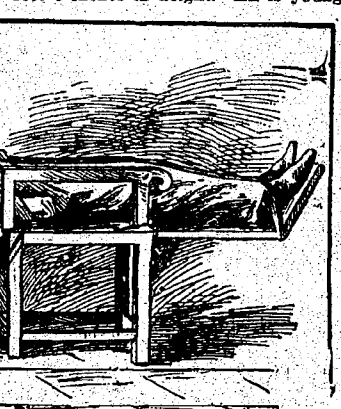
The two extremes in human stature are men. The tallest man in the world is an Egyptian named Hasaan Ali 18



THE LONG AND SHORT OF IT.

years of age, 8 feet in his stocking feet, and, what is very rare in giants as well as in dwarfs, good looking, smiling dark brown eyes, a full chin, small nose and prominent ears and lips.

Fritz Christian, who is the antithesis of Hasaan Ali, is a Swiss and only 2 feet 6 inches in height. Ali is young



THE DEATH CHAIR AS A STRETCHER.

enough to grow taller, but Christian has reached his full stature, being now 28 years of age. He came to this country from Switzerland very recently and has made his home at Stony Creek, Ohio.

**Epitaph of an Indian Chief.**  
Just below the St. Augustine city gates, and in the first yard west of the corner of Granada street, in Orange street, is a large stone surmounting a mound, commemorating the burial place of Ptolomato, an Indian chief who lived in ages gone by. It is within a couple of feet of the front fence, yet undoubtedly is passed unnoticed by thousands of tourists. The inscription carved in the stone tells its own story, though interest would be added if the very peculiar style of lettering could be reproduced:

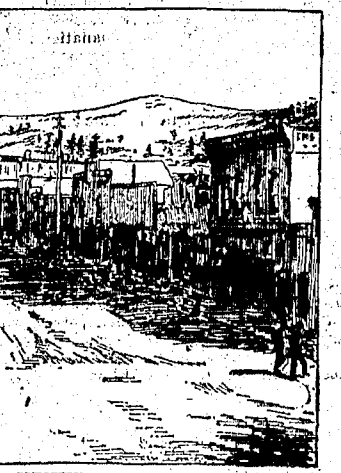
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This very elaborate  
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Sum money  
He always akted  
More Like a Christshun  
Gentleman than A  
Savage Indine  
Let Him R. I. P.  
—Springfield Republican.

"I should like to know," said one New York sportsman to another, "what makes Lord Dunsen's apologies so slow in getting here?" "Maybe he's bringing them over on his yacht," was the reply.—Washington Star.

## THE CRIPPLE CREEK MINING CAMP.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE TOWN.



BENNETT AVENUE.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

Lesson for April 5.  
Golden Text.—Strive to enter in at the strait gate.—Luke 13: 24.

Warning against sin is the subject of this lesson, which is found in Luke 13: 22-30. There is the sound of the shutting of a door in this lesson that is most dismal indeed. Dr. Bliss calls attention to the remark of God in the fall of the house built upon the sand. (Luke 6: 49.) "A single lost soul is great ruin in the eyes of God." Jesus, in closing his discourse, leaves his hearers under the impression of this solemn thought. Each of them, while listening, might think that he heard the crash of the falling edifice, and say within himself, "this disaster will be mine, if I prove hypocritical or inconsistent." In the scripture before us a similar impression is left on the mind. Do we speak as often as we should of these dreadful hazards? The peril of eternal loss is revealed in the Word. God helps us to hold up his serious admonition to-day.

Christ was the first great itinerant. "He went (Greek: was going) through the cities and villages, teaching and journeying toward Jerusalem." "As ye go, preach," he had said and here he exemplifies it—"teaching and journeying." He taught as he journeyed, and journeyed as he taught. Indeed only as he kept on journeying could he rightly teach the coming of the kingdom. That steadfast setting of his face toward Jerusalem was itself strong teaching and preaching. Are there few that are saved? Literally, that are being saved? It is well to put it so in our lack of apprehension; the finished work is ever beyond us, hid with Christ in God, but we are complete in him. And it is well that the question be directed to the Lord Jesus; he only can answer it, though many others essay so to do. And his answer puts us always on our good behavior. "Strive," he says, "to enter in." Not work righteousness, but righteousness works. "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling, for it is God which worketh in you both to will and do of his good pleasure." (Phil. 2: 12, 13.)

The strait gate? What is it but humble self-surrender and the personal acceptance of Jesus as substitute and Saviour? There are many trying the other road, the broad way of doing "the best you can." The parliament of religions gave forth a very chorus of voices in this behalf. Indeed there are not a few Christian meeting houses that seem to abut in this way. We have a quiet way, a large stone surmounting a mound, commemorating the burial place of Ptolomato, an Indian chief who lived in ages gone by. It is within a couple of feet of the front fence, yet undoubtedly is passed unnoticed by thousands of tourists. The inscription carved in the stone tells its own story, though interest would be added if the very peculiar style of lettering could be reproduced:

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A seminoles Indian chief  
Whooos Wigwam Stood Upon  
This Spot and surroundings  
Wee cherish his memory  
As He was a good hearted chief  
He wood knot Take your  
Shap without you begged  
Him to do so, or pade him  
Sum money  
He always akted  
More Like a Christshun  
Gentleman than A  
Savage Indine  
Let Him R. I. P.  
—Springfield Republican.

Thank God for the cheering word last spoken in the lesson. There are to be no disappointments in heaven. But surprises, glad surprises, many. Surprises of redemption from the East! Surprises of redemption from the West! from the North! from the South! Marvels, to win the abundant graces of east, west, north, earth, first and foremost on high—first of all earth ending the procession of triumph. But all who take the strait gate of conscious weakness and of self abandonment independence on God's mercy—for all of these an open door—and there shall be no night there.

Do we ponder as we should of the judgment? The judgment to come and to eternity is re-echoed in the great assize on high. We sing it, do we mean it? "There's a great day coming, a great day coming, A great day come, by and by; When the sinners will be parted right and left. Are you ready for that day to come?" Next Lesson—"Parable of the Great Supper"—Luke 14: 15-24.

**Living for Self Alone.**  
The man who lives to himself bequeaths his own folly and poverty and meanness for his monument. He has benefited nobody, while he has dwarfed and warped his own powers and senseless stone or marble, however lavishly supplied to mark his resting place, does him no honor. He has lived in himself, he has died in himself, and all that he leaves in memory of himself speaks no word of praise in his behalf, no word of justification. This is no true life. It is the worst of failures. There are glorious opportunities in this world for service. He who wisely uses them enriches both his race and himself, and dying leaves a monument which outlasts granite and is brighter than polished brass.

**Its Own Best Evidence.**  
Biblical truth, shining in its own light, and made living by the power of the Holy Spirit, is itself its own best evidence. Historic and other arguments are of great service in the refutation of objections, and in certain lines of defense; but the truth itself, and that alone, is likely to produce conviction and persuasion.

**Inexplicable Without God.**  
The ecstasy that fills us on a day in spring, when through budding boughs we see the shining clouds and the brilliant rain-washed blue; the glimpse of happiness in the heart of the child who feels "cross," the willingness of love to one another, and a worthier preferred—these are inexplicable without God.



# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

### Republican State Convention.

To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan:

The State Convention of the Republicans of Michigan, is hereby called to meet at the Auditorium, Detroit, on

THURSDAY, MAY 7TH, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating fourteen electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and electing four delegates at large, and four alternate delegates to the National Convention, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., June 16th, 1896. Also for the purpose of electing a Chairman of the State Central Committee and two members thereof from each Congressional District and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

Under the call of the National Republican Committee, each Congressional district is entitled to two delegates and two alternate delegates to the National Convention, which delegates shall be chosen at District Conventions, held with not less than twenty days' public notice, and not less than thirty days before the meeting of the National Convention.

This committee requests that the several counties select their County Committees for the ensuing two years, at the County Conventions which elect delegates to the State Convention hereby called, and that the organization and membership of such County Committees, together with Post Office addresses, be forwarded to the Secretary of the State Central Committee at Detroit, in order that early and systematic work may be begun and carried on through the coming campaign.

The District Conventions will be held as usual and the Convention governed as heretofore.

Crawford County will be entitled to two delegates.

Signed by the Republican State Central Committee

JAMES McMILLAN,  
Dennis E. ALWARD, CHAIRMAN,  
Secretary.

Detroit, Mich. Feb. 21, 1896.

### Republican County Convention.

The republican electors of Crawford County will meet in convention by delegates, at the Court House, in Grayling, Saturday, April 25th, '96, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Detroit, May 7th, and to attend to such other business as may properly come before it.

The several townships are entitled to delegates, as follows:

Maple Forest, 17  
Frederic, 2  
Grove, 2  
Blaine, 2  
Beav Creek, 2

JOHN STALEY,  
M. A. BATES, CHAIRMAN,  
Secretary.

"Protection and reciprocity" is the Republican battle-cry everywhere this year. And it is the one that strikes terror to the Democratic heart.

"What can the United States show in the way of an army?" asks a London journal. There is a way to find out, but we would advise England not to try it—Kansas City Journal.

The Kansas City times lays down a platform upon which Democrats can "get together." It says: "There is no test of Democracy further than support of a Democratic ticket."

Under a tariff reform and sheep-killing administration, during the month of January, 1896, the importations of wool amounted to 25,649,108 pounds.

Pennsylvania reports that the value of farms in that State has doubled since 1850. American agriculturists ought to be satisfied, for the value of farms in England has declined nearly one-half in the same period.

The President has but seven sure friends in the Senate. All the other Democrats hate him with the hatred which would delight the devil.—Washington Correspondence Louisville Courier Journal. (Dem.)

The President conscientiously waited until every place in the Indian service worth having was filled by a Democrat, and then he brought it under civil-service rules! Two to one he worked that out in a duck blind. He is always most brilliant and luminous, when red heads and mallards are flying thick.—Inter Ocean.

One fact Republicans can take knowledge of, and that is, it is not the noise and bluster of the loud talkers that make the name of Wm. McKinley so dear to the American people, but because his name is directly associated with the great leading principle of the Republican party, that of "protection to American labor." All other questions are secondary to that.—Inter Ocean.

### Cleveland and Cuba.

To the Editor of the Press:

Sir—This is the way it seems to me: The Dingley Bill is out of sight. The Spanish spelling of a fight, And money matters rather tight, And Grover still a-dreaming.

The shades of midnight still conceal The mystery of the big loud deal, No man has so far dared to squeal, For Grover's still a-dreaming.

With Cuba struggling to be free And Europe angry as can be, The reason why we can not see, But Grover's still a-dreaming.

Addison, N. Y., March 10th. S. S.

The miserable makeshift of borrowing money to meet the expenses of running the government is a disgrace to American statesmanship.—N. Y. World (Dem.)

The cost of the ducks the President kills usually averages about \$100 per head, and Uncle Sam foots the bill; but he never grows over a little thing like that. Rest and recreation are as necessary for a President as for other people, and it is much better for Cleveland to fish and shoot ducks than to play shortstop in some ball game.—Inter Ocean.

The Century for April will contain a paper by Victor Lewis Mason of the War Department entitled "Four Lincoln Conspiracies," which will contain a large amount of new material relating to the assassination of the President, and a quantity of illustrations, many of them from the secret archives of the War Department.

The enormous circulation of such a magazine as the Ladies Home Journal, can, in a sense, be understood, when it is said that during the last six months of 1895 there were printed, sold and circulated over four million copies, in exact figures 4,588,891. Figures such as these give one some idea of the influence which may be exerted by even a single one of the modern magazines. Subscribe for it. Address the Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Only \$1 a year.

### Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Award.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has decided to report favorably Senator Gallinger's bill providing that when a man was accepted and mustered into the service during the war this must be accepted as proof of his soundness in mind and body at the time of enlistment. If this passes it will be of great importance to a large number of claimants who have been rejected upon charges of disability existing prior to enlistment.—Nat. Tribune.

The bright boys and girls who read St. Nicholas will find a pleasant talk set for them in the April number. Tudor just tells all "About Flying-Machines," and in his article are diagrams of a number of simple flying toys that clever children can make themselves. A little story of war-time adventure, "Lieutenant Harry is told by Thomas Edwin Turner. The hero is a thirteen-year-old boy who is put in command of a scouting party in Mo. by his father, a Federal officer. Stories for girls are hard to find, and yet there are two of them in this number. One is "Mardi's Experience," by Kate Dickenson Sweetser, the account of a gifted New England lass who wanted to be a writer but could not see the wealth of literary material that was about her in her quiet home village. The other is "A Dare," by Antoinette Golay, a quaint story, the keynote of which is given by the title. "Teddy and Carrots," the serial story by James Otis of two brave little street merchants in New York city, whose adventures have been followed with interest by the readers of the magazine, is brought to an end in this number. There are many poems and verses by favorite writers, and the usual number of attractive pictures.

If Pingree is a Republican and is ready to pledge himself to stand by the ticket that may be nominated, it is quite proper that clubs of Republicans should be organized to promote his candidacy.

But is the Mayor of Detroit a Republican? He does not advocate Republican principles, but Pingree principles, and he has persistently refused to pledge his support to the candidates who may be nominated on the Republican ticket, and especially to the candidate for governor. At the present time the Free Press is Pingree's Detroit organ, and his support among Democrats is larger and more outspoken than among the Republicans. The facts and circumstances regarding Mr. Pingree's political declarations and career do not warrant the claim, if such a claim is made, that he is a Republican, or that a "Pingree Club" is a Republican club. It is true that many Republicans advocate the nomination of Detroit's mayor but they do it because he is Pingree, and not because he is an advocate and exponent of Republican principles. Let the situation be clearly understood. A "Pingree Club" is what its name implies, and nothing more. It can have no claim upon the Republicans, and it cannot properly represent them.—Port Huron Times.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Mar. 27, 1896.

General Harrison's friends in Congress are unanimous in declaring that there is no truth in the report that there was a combination to bring about his nomination at St. Louis.

Representative Henry of Indiana, said: "There is absolutely nothing in the stories, so far as I know, and I am in constant communication with those who would be first to know of such a movement," and Representative Hanly, of the same state, said: "The people of Indiana have always taken Gen. Harrison at his word. They believe implicitly in what he says, because they know he is not a demagogue or a trickster. Of course we would all like very much to see Gen. Harrison president again, but we are not planning to have him nominated. Should there be a long-drawn-out fight in the convention, ending in a deadlock, Gen. Harrison's name might be suggested. That, however, is only a possibility, not a probability. When the time comes the Indiana delegation will act as men and as republicans."

Other Indiana republicans in Washington talk the same way.

Senator Platt was perfectly serious when he offered his resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on May 2nd. Speaking of it he said: "It is perfectly clear that there will be no important legislation during the session except that embraced in the appropriation bills, which ought to be all disposed of before the date mentioned. This being the case we should begin to look to adjournment. I see no reason for remaining here merely for the purpose of introducing and talking upon agitating resolutions, and am persuaded that the country would, under the circumstances, be better satisfied to have us at home than to have us here."

Mr. Platt's resolution was referred to the Appropriations committee. While it is hardly probable that the resolution will be reported to the Senate by that committee with quite as early a date for adjournment as that set by Mr. Platt, the opinion is general among the republicans in Congress that unless some new complication arises to prevent adjournment will occur before the first of June.

Many regard the bill, which was introduced by Representative Hejburn, of Iowa, providing for a government commission of five engineers to report upon the best practicable route for a ship canal, a depth of 28 feet, connecting the lake with the Atlantic Ocean, as one of the most important measures before this Congress.

Col. Warren S. Reese, who is contesting the seat of Senator Morgan, of Ala., and who is credited with being the father of the Allen resolution providing for an investigation of that election, which was recently favorably reported to the Senate, is in Washington. He says of his contest: "It is the basis to show that Alabama is deprived of a republican form of government. Over 30,000 white citizens of the state have set forth the facts in a petition, showing that the government of the state, as the U. S. Senator elected, by the legislature of 1893-94, was not chosen by a majority of the legal votes of the state. It is one of the most remarkable conditions ever known in the history of this government, when 80,000 voters by fraud and other dishonest practices defeated 220,000 voters. Those who are willing and tearing their garments to have liberty vouchsafed to bleeding and downtrodden Cuba need to do a little missionary work in behalf of liberty a little near home as well as to strike a blow for freedom for that unhappy and long suffering band of patriots."

Senator Sherman must have chuckled when the Senator who showed a disposition to keep up the talk on the Cuba resolutions indefinitely in order to prevent a vote suggested to him their willingness to support a motion to send the resolution back to conference. Of course he accepted the suggestion, made the motion and the resolutions went back to conference. Senator Sherman is too experienced a parliamentarian not to have recognized the victory thus won over the obstructors. He knew that the conference committee had only to report in favor of the original Senate resolutions and the House to accept the report to close the incident without giving the Senators who had been talking against the resolutions any further chance at them. And after all the difference between the House resolutions and the Senate resolutions consists mostly of phraseology.

Speaker Reed's supporters are beginning to display much activity in pushing his claims for the Presidential nomination, and they are predicting that he will shortly demonstrate an amount of strength that will be surprising to some people. As a rule the speaker's friends seem to think the nomination will not be settled until a number of

ballots are taken by the convention, and they are counting upon his staying powers to win. Gov. McKinley's supporters express confidence that he will win inside of three ballots, while the friends of each of the other candidates hope for a deadlock between Reed and McKinley to give their man a chance to win. It is getting very interesting.

The latest estimate of illiterates over 10 years of age in the United States is 6,324,702, or 13.3 per cent of the whole population. This is a large number, but the population in 1890 was 17 per cent. The public schools of the country may be complimented on their solid growth in usefulness.—Globe Dem.

The New York Sun has discovered that "the gavel to be used at St. Louis has a gold plate on one end and a silver plate on the other." The Sun should also have said, it will make no difference which end strikes the table; the Republican party owns both ends of the gavel, and always has.

### Free Silver in Mexico.

Our bimetallic friends are continually holding up Mexico, which is run on a free silver basis, as a model of prosperity. A representative of the Michigan Press Association, who was with the party, that recently returned from a three weeks tour through that country, says he tried to get at the heart of things, and found a diversity of opinion, some claiming that free silver coinage had much to do with the apparent prosperity, while others claimed it was owing to President Diaz's policy of making it easy for the investment of foreign capital. Foreigners took in money and received \$1.80 to \$1.90 Mexican money for every dollar. Those not in the employ of Americans or Englishmen complained that salaries were small, even when rated on the Mexican financial basis. We would particularly call the attention of those who depend on wages for days labor for a living to the following extract from the statement as published:

"If the wages earned by labor are an indication of what a financial system will do for the masses, then free silver coinage in Mexico is the worst that could fall to the lot of a people. Ordinary poor day laborers are paid from 15 to 18 cents a day, up to the best skilled labor, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, and similar artisans, who get as high as 50 cents a day. From these wages they support themselves. I saw trackmen laying new steel rails on the mountain grades of the Mexican Central railroad, who the trainmaster said were paid 20 cents a day. Beggars abound, and men and women who appear to have nothing to do, hang around every station and idle in the plazas."

How would our common laborers like to work for from 15 cents to 20 cents per day? How would our artisans, of best skilled labor, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, &c like to work for 50 cents a day?

Here is the description of how the wage earners live in that "prosperous" country under free silver coinage:

"A hut of four adobe walls is the common house. Few clothes are required for either comfort or decency. Beans and cornmeal are very cheap; little is eaten: a charcoal fire in a little pot all that is needed for cooking purposes; the absolute necessities—and the Mexican laborer's are simple—may be obtained for a very few cents a day."—Cheboygan Tribune.

## Better Health Than Ever

"An attack of La Grippe, three years ago, left me a physical wreck, and being naturally frail and delicate, it seemed as if I never should rally again. Induced at last to try

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I was surprised after taking it two weeks, to find I was gaining strength, and now I am pleased to say I am enjoying better health than I ever had before in my life."—EVA BRAGO, Lincoln, Ill.

Highest Awards  
World's Fair  
Chicago.

The measly English papers insinuate that Spain could lick this country. Spain couldn't lick Missouri.—Wichita Eagle.

### Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Four nier, druggist.

The sentiment in favor of the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people has grown very rapidly in the last few months, and a proposition of that kind would probably receive a majority of the popular vote in every State as the case now stands.—Globe Dem.

### A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house, and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottle free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large size 50c, and \$1.

Mr. T. Cole, the engraver, has probably never produced a more beautiful example of the wood-engraver's art than the frontispiece of the CENTURY MAGAZINE for April. The subject is Mr. George De Forest Brush's "Mother and Child," owned by Mr. Montgomery Sears of Boston. In the swash of badly reproduced and badly printed "art" with which the public is being deluged, it is a satisfaction to see such a beautiful example of the engraver's skill, with its exceptional qualities of texture and color.

### Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shephard, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by L. Fournier at the Drug Store. 3

# Farmers, Attention!

## LOOK HERE!

## NOW IS THE TIME TO CONSIDER

## THE USE OF Phosphate,

## Land Plaster,

## Potato Grower,

## Clover Seed,

## Timothy Seed,

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Christian Goltick and Augusta Goltick, his wife, of Detroit, Mich., to Gottfried Buchholz, and Louis Buchholz, his wife, of said place, hearing date the nineteenth day of April A. D. 1895, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, in Liber F of mortgages, on pages 4 and 5, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1895, and whereas the interest due on said mortgage being unpaid, and remaining unpaid for the period of 30 days and upwards after maturity, for which default the first day of March A. D. 1896, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, standard time, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, Michigan, has been taken, to satisfy the said debt, with the interest, cost and expenses of said sale, together with an attorney fee of fifteen dollars, as provided for in said mortgage, and allowed by law, said premises being described as follows, to wit: The Southwest Quarter of the Township of South Branch, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described as follows, to wit: The Southwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter, and the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter, and the Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section thirty-one (31), Township twenty-five (25), North of Range two (2), West, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereof.

Dated Detroit, December 26th, 1895. GOTTFRIED BUCHHOLZ, LOUISA BUCHHOLZ, Mortgagees.

HENRY WYNSOUL, Attorney for Mortgagees. January 21-1896

## WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

I AM GOING TO

CLAGGETT'S STORE

AFTER NEW HATS, NEW SHOES, NEW DRY GOODS and Something for my Family to Eat.

Every Department of this Store is jam full of Bargains. Good Goods; Low Prices; Quick Sales, and Small Profits are his Mottos. Same Old Stand, 99 Mich. Avenue, Grayling, Mich.

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Will be wreathed with a most engaging smile, after you invest in a

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EQUIPPED WITH ITS NEW PINCH TENSION, TENSION INDICATOR AND AUTOMATIC TENSION RELEASER.

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ACTIVE DEALERS WANTED in unoccupied territory. Liberal terms. Address, WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO., CLEVELAND, O.















## This image shows a vertical strip of a textured surface, likely the cover or endpaper of an old book. The texture is grainy and uneven, with a dark, irregular border running vertically along the right edge. The overall appearance is aged and worn.